For a few days longer will be our price on a fine line of

MEN'S \$18 and \$20 SUITS

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Trains stop to receive and deliver passengers at Midway Plaisance, Hyde Park, Thirty-ninth street, Twenty-second street and the new passenger station of the Illinois Central at Twelfth street, only a short

Change of Time Monday, May 29, 1893: 5-TRAINS DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS-5 -BETWEEN-INDIANAPOLIS AND CHICAGO.

To Chicago, | No. 1 | No. 17 | No. 3 | No. 7 | No. 5 Lv. Ind polis 10.45am 11.55 4.00pm 11.30pm 12.45am Ar. Chicago No. 18 No. c No. 10 No. 12 No. 4 1.v. Chicago 8.25am 1.30pm 8.16pm 9.15pm 11.30pm 4.r. Ind polis 2.35pm 7.15pm 2.25am 3.40am 6.00am Additional trains: No. 9 leaves Indianapolis at 7:10 a. m., for Lafayette. No. 2 arrives from Lafayette at 10:45 a. m.

Dining Cars on Nos. 1, 17, 18 and 8,
Local Indianapolis parlor car on Nos. 1 and 18.
Local Indianapolis sleeper on Nos. 5 and 4.
All day trains have finest parlor cars, and night trains have standard and compartment buffet sleepers and reclining chair cars.
All trains equipped with finest first-class Vestibule Coaches.

Considerable change on other divisions. SIX TRAINS Each way between

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATL Five of which run daily, as follows: Leave Indianapolis at *2:45 a. m., *4:00 a. m., *6:20 a. m., 10:55 a. m., *2:50 p. m., *7:20 p. m. Greensburg accommodation, 4:20 p. m. Trains arrive from Cincinnati at *12:30 a. m., *10:35 a. m., *11:40 a. m., *3:55 p. m., 7:30 p. m., *11:10 p. m. Greensburg accommodation, 9:50 a. m. ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

Trains leave for St. Louis at *7:30 a. m., *11:50 a. m., *11:20 p. m. For Terre Haute and Mattoen, 5:20 p. m. Arrive from St. Louis at *3:45 a. m., *2:45 p. m., *6:35 p. m. From Mattoon and Terre Haute, 10:00 a. m.

INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION. Trains leave for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston at *4:15 a. m., 9.25 a. m., *3 p. m., *7:25 p. m.; for Muncie and Benton Harbor at 6 a. m., 11:55 a. m., 5:05 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; from Muncie and Benton Harbor at 2.50 p. m., fi:05 p. m.; from Wabash

PEORIA DIVISION-WEST. Trains leave for Peoria at *7:15 a. m., 11:55 a. m., *11:25 p. m.; for Champaign at 5.10 p. m. Arrive rom Peoria at *3:35 a. m., 2:45 p. m., *7:10 p. m.; rom Champaign at 10:45 a. m. PEORIA DIVISION-EAST.

Leave Indianapolis for Springfield and Columbus at *3:50 a. m. and 3 p. m. Arrive at 11:45 a. m. and *11:10 p. m. Tickets on sale at No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

IMPORTANT

CINCINNATI,

LEAVING INDIANAPOLIS: *2:30 a m., *3:45 a. m., *8:10 a m., *10:50 a. m., †2:54 p. m., *4:05 p. m. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. City ticket offices corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

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THE BEST -AND-Short Line

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Excursion tickets are good returning until Nov. 5. DINING and PARLOR CARS ON DAY TRAINS, PULLMAN SLEEPERS ON NIGHT TRAINS. Trains leave for Chicago at *2:05 a. m., *11:40 a. m., *4:20 p. m., *11:20 p. m.

Trains arrive from Chicago at *2:20 a. m., *6 a. m., †2:45 p. m., *3:55 p. m.

Local Siceper leaves for Chicago at *11:20 p. m.
Local Siceper leaves Chicago at *11:50 p. m.; arnives at Indianapoils at 6 a. m.

Ticket offices, 26 South Illinois street,

Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sanday.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Money advanced on consignments. Registerd receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL-VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR ACME MILLS, West Washington street.

That's the pronunciation of "Eulalia," name of the Infanta. now visiting the World's Fair.

"EULALIA" AND "BORNEO"

Are two new styles of STRAW HATS at THE WHEN. We have 100 styles, for men, boys and children.

A full supply of Summer Wear. Wash Vests from 75c to \$4.

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Importers, Jobbers, Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc.

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

FOR the purpose of CLEANING UP all ODD LOTS and BROKEN LINES previous to our usual SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY (May 31), we shall make very low prices throughout all departments, in many cases without regard to pres-

We are especially interested this season in reducing our open stocks to lowest possible point in order to facilitate extensive improvements and additions to our salesrooms, now in process of construction. The Trade favoring us with their at- | S. Grant Post, No. 827, and elaborate floral tention may rely on lower quotations than will probably be generally offered.

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Any cigar dealer, who handles | drew Jacobs. Mr. Foraker said: Cubanola, what 5-cent Cigar outsells all other brands

Will be told "CUBANOLA." If you continue the inquiry you

The information that CUBA-Shall Receive NOLA has a clear Havana

Choice, selected Sumatra wrapper, and that

Is the best Cigar ever sold for the money.

T. C. CALLIS, Sec'y. PHILIP F. IGOE, Vice Prest, and Treas.

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THE GREAT NORTHWEST HOTEL,

68TH STREET AND MADISON AVE., CHICAGO, now open for guests. Twelve dellars pays for ten days' lodging. Excellent restaurant. Three blocks from the World's Fair Grounds. Among those who have engaged rooms at this hotel are: Lewis H. Jones, Superintendent Public Schools; W. A. Bell, editor Indiana School Journal; C. C. Foster, Benj. D. Wa cott, Major A. L. Varney, Dr. Henry Jameson, Dr. H. R. Allen, Dr. O. S. Runnels, T. C. Day, Col. Eli Lilly, S. O. Pickens, Att'y, Henry Coburn, and many other prominent citizens.

E. J. FOSTER, Agent, 23 Commercial Club, Indianapolis.

Fracture Splints, Special Trusses, Crutohes, Elastic Hosicry, Deformity Braces and Surgical Appliances of every kind. The largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & O.)

77 South Illinois Strast

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Sunday Journal, by mail, \$2 a Year ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PRINCESS FLOUR.

TO DO AWAY WITH MONEY.

Populist Scheme to Establish Exchanges in Different Parts of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 80 .- Cyrus Corning. at one time one of the leaders of the Populist party, is the originator of a scheme whereby he hopes to do away with money and its attendant evils. His plan is to establish exchanges in different parts of the State, to take the place of the ordinary store. The purchaser can trade whatever commodity he has for whatever he wants in the store's stock, or he can take checks in exchange which will be honored at any time at any of the other exchanges. The farmer can also deposit his money with the exchange, and checks will be loaned, secured by collateral, without interest, Such an exchange has already been established at Bennington, Kan., and a second one will soon be in operation at Topeka, The exchange at Bennington has in stock \$7,000 worth of goods.

A ROMANCE ENDS IN A WEDDING.

Marriage of Marie Nevins Blaine and Dr. W T. Bull, of New York.

NEW YORK, May 30 .- Mrs. Marie Nevins Blaine and Dr. W. T. Bull were married at 11:40 o'clock this morning, in the South Reformed Church, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-sixth street, by Rev. Dr. Frederick Roderick Terry, the pastor. The bride was dressed in pearl gray silk, with white lace trimmings on the corsage. Her hat harmonized with her costume in color-ing, and she looked charming, indeed. She carried a bunch of Bride roses and lities of the valley. The father of the bride gave her away at the altar. There were no at-tendants. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at Mrs. Blaine's apartments at the Belmont. Only intimate friends and relatives were asked to the ceremony, as it was the bride's desire that the wedding should be as quiet as possible. Not more than fifty people were present in the church during the ceremony. The wedding is a happy consummation of a romance begun when Mrs. Blaine was seriously ill three years ago. That she would be a cripple for life was the verdict of the physicians who had attended her. After a wedding trip in this country Dr. and Mrs. Bull will sail for Europe.

Digestion the Great Secret of Life. "Simmons Liver Regulator is the only medicine that relieved me after suffering five years with dyspepsia, heartburn, sick beadache and constipation. "GEO. S. AYRES, Delaplane Sta., Va."

FORAKER AT GRANT'S TOMB

Ohio's Orator Eulogizes the Great Commander in a Memorial-Day Address.

Eloquent Peroration in Which He Said, Despite Efforts to the Contrary, History Will Record that the Union Side Was Right

Wreath Laid on the Casket of the Silent Warrior by the Infanta Eulalia.

Graves of the Herces Buried in Washington Cemeteries Decorated Without Cleveland's Aid-Americans at Lafayette's Tomb.

AT RIVERSIDE PARK. Ex-Governor Foraker Delivers an Address

at the Tomb of General Grant. NEW YORK, May 30,-Memorial day was observed with the usual parade, but the National Guard, as a body, did not participate in the exercises. The day was propitious, and the streets on the line of march were crowded with patriotic and enthusiastic spectators. Eight divisions of the Grand Army posts were in the parade, which was reviewed by Governor Flower. At all the soldiers' and sailors' cometeries interesting memorial exercises were held. Many thousands of people visited Riverside Park and attended the Memorial-day service at the tomb of General Grant. The tomb was tastefully decorated by the members of U. offerings were sent by Mrs. Grant, the Loyal Legion, President Cleveland, the Association of Sons of Veterans of New York City, the Chinese legation and the General Meade Post, of Philadelphia. The oration at the tomb was delivered by ex-Gov. Joseph Benson Foraker, of Ohio, who was introduced by Past Commander An-

It is an honor to participate in these memorial exercises anywhere. No matter how obscure the spot may be or how unknown may be the Union dead who lie there, tribute to them is tribute to all that mighty throng of heroes to whom we are indebted for the preservation of our national life. But to engage in these ceremonies at this place is an exceptional honor. On this day this spot is the most conspicuous in the Union. Here is the tomb of Ulysses S. Grant. He was not only our commanding gen eral, but he was the commanding spirit in the field of all that mighty struggle. As the years go by his name grows brighter and his character and services loom constantly into higher and greater proportions.

Governor Foraker then briefly reviewed the principal incidents in the military career of General Grant. Continuing, he said: It will magnify your estimate of General Grant's actions if you will only contrast it with what would most likely have happened had the situation been reversed, and, instead of Lee's surrendering to Grant, Grant had surrendered to Lee. Do you imagine there would have been any talk about the spring plowing—would it not have been about boundary lines, war indemnt-ties and stipulations for the protection and per-petuity of human slavery! It is only when we contemplate the disastrous consequences of such conclusion of that struggle that we realize and appreciate the services of the great commander to whom, without disparagement to anybody else, we are more indebted for our victories in the field. Peace to his ashes and everlasting honor and gratitude to his memory and services. The causes that led up to the war of the rebellion were then briefly reviewed:

The war had its origin in a condition that can-not be fully understood and appreciated by those who were without personal knowledge of it. It is due to the fact that we had two kinds of civilization fastened upon us at the beginning. One was planted at Plymouth Rock and the other at Jamestown, Va. The one proceeded on the theory that all men were equal in the presence of the law, and the other taught that only white men were equal. Both grew, and on parallel lines started on a race of extension across the continent. Rivalries, jealousies and apprehensions were excited, but all differences were subordinated for the common good when in the progress of time and events, we came to the struggle for American independence. But the constitution that was adopted by our fa-thers, when that struggle was over, was a com-promise that continued the existence of these opposing institutions, and for seventy years longer the jealousies, and rivalries, and contentions, and clashings continued. The result was a struggle for political supremacy. At the start slavery was in the ascendency and sought to maintain itself. As slavery gradually lost ground the sagacious leaders of the South foresaw that it was only a question of time when it could no longer control the government. They at once began to plan with reference to the condition of the future. The doctrine of secession was the result The plain meaning of this doctrine was that they would remain in the Union so long as they could control it, and when they could no longer rule they would ruin. Their proposition was that the Constitution was not the law of the people, and as such supreme over States and people alike, but a mere compact or agreement at will between the States, which any State had a right to withdraw from whenever it might see fit to

We are now celebrating the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, and what citizen of the United States is not proud of his citizenship! What man, North or South, is not made glad by the thought that from ocean to ocean, and from the gulf to the lakes we are one people, living together in indissoluble union, with one Constitution. one government, one flag, one President and one desting! All this would have been impossible had such a construction of our Constitution been accepted. As the years pass by the pride of Americans in America and her institutions will grow stronger. and the feelings of gratitude to those who saved us will constantly increase. And, notwithstand ing all efforts to the contrary, it will stand in history that in that great struggle the side of the Union was the right side and the other side was the wrong side. Not a little right, nor half-way right; not a little wrong nor half-way wrong, but absolutely and everlastingly right and absolutely and everlastingly wrong.

The benediction was pronounced by the chaplain of the post, the Rev. Mason Gallagher. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the United State war ship Miantonomoh, which was lying in the North river, near the tomb. The Noah L. Farnham Union Veteran Association, No. 1, recently expelled from the G. A. R., had an independent parade from New York to Woodlawn Cemetery, to dec-

orate the graves of former members.

DECORATED BY EULALIA. Wreath Laid on General Grant's Casket by

the Spanish Infanta.

NEW YORK, May 30 .- The Infanta Eulalia prose early this morning, and prepared for a busy day. It had been arranged that she should have her photograph taken, and should also go up to Riverside Park, and place a wreath of flowers on the tomb of General Grant, At 9:20 the Princess and her suite appeared at the side entrance of the Savoy. The crowd cheered on the appearance of the Princess, and she smilingly bowed her acknowledgment of the greeting. Carriages were in waiting, and the Infanta and her party took seats, and, in a few minutes, were rolling down Fifth avenue to a photographer. In another carriage rode the Infanta's maid, with a box containing over \$200,000 worth of jewels. It was 12:30 before the party reached the ho-

tel on the return home. At 1:30 the Princess again left the hotel, this time bound for Riverside. The Princess and party drove through Central Park with an escort of gray-coated mounted park police, in front and rear. A score of private carriages swung into line behind those of the royal party. The Princess expressed her admiration of the park, and was much amused in passing the Mall, where about five hundred boys were playing ball. The entire crowd stopped their games and ran across the field to the drive, where they stood and cheered as the Princess passed. The party left the park at the Seventy-second-street entrance and drove west to Riverside drive, Here the beautiful panorama

of the Hudson spread out before the royal vicitors, and the Infanta exclaimed with delight at the view. She asked General Porter how high the drive is above the river, and was told that it is 160 feet. She admired several of the fine residences along the drive, and the drive itself. The party drove at rapid pace all the way up to One-hundred-and-twenty-second street, and around the Clermont circle, arriving at the tomb of General Grant at 2:25. The plateau at the tomb was black with people. The park police had the roadway clear, and a narrow passage was open from the drive to the temporary tomb.

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the drive to the temporary tomb.

There was a clapping of hands and a
waving of handkerchiefs and hats as the
lnfanta appeared. She was dressed in a
close-fitting gown, garnet in color, and
made with very little ornamentation. She
wore a black lace bonnet and carried a
black lace parasol. The party walked up
to the entrance of the tomb and were met
by Mayor Gilroy and Park Commissioner
Clausen. The gate to the tomb was opened
and General Porter attempted to take in
the wreath which had been brought with
the party, but the lnfanta stopped him and
taking the wreath, which was three feet in the party, but the Infanta stopped him and taking the wreath, which was three feet in diameter and very heavy, in her own hands, carried it into the tomb and placed it at the head of the casket. The wreath was crescent-shaped, with a body of maidenhair ferns covered with lilies and with a small cluster of moss roses at one side. The wreath was tied with a bow of white eatin ribbon. As the Princess placed the wreath on the casket she bowed her head and said very impressively: "It gives me and said very impressively: "It gives me the greatest pleasure to pay this tribute to the memory of the great general." The Princess and party then returned to the carriages and were driven back down Riverside drive and through the park to

the hotel. At 5 o'clock the hallways of the Savoy were crowded with guests bidden to the reception given by Commander Davis as the representative of the United States government. Ladies in their smartest afternoon toilets arrived so rapidly and almost to the minute named in the invita-that a crush was threatened. At 5:15 the Infanta took her position at the west end of the private reception rooms, adjoining her apartments on the second floor. The Infanta wore a white satin princess gown with a white lace train. White lace was draped over the full sleeves, and there dress. She wore no ornaments except a diamond brooch. Her gloves were light tan in color. The Marquesa was also in white, and her gown was high at the neck and trimmed with white passementerie. The Prince wore a black frock coat, white waistcoat and gray trousers. He stood to the right and slightly back of the Princess, and received very little attention.

and received very little attention.

Gen. James M. Varnum presented the guests as they arrived. The Princess shook hands only with those whom she remembered having met before. After standing and bowing for a quarter of an hour she took advantage of a pause in the procession and sat in a chair for a rew minutes. The guests continued arriving and passing before her until a few minutes before when she retired to her rooms. The crowd was so great that the committeemen had several times to halt the procession and ask those who had been presented to re-tire, in order that others might get into the rooms. About four hundred people were presented.

AT WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland Halted His Carriage to Allow the Procession to Pass.

WASHINGTON, May 30 .- Decoration day in Washington opened with beautiful weather, although the heavy rains of yesterday had made the grounds very damp. At an early hour the processions began forming at the various G. A. R. headquarters, and at noon the programmes at the different cemeteries were under full headway. The largest crowd was at the National Cemetery, at Arlington, where the most elaborate programme was carried out. President Cleveland came into town from his suburban home just before 11 c clock, and his carriage was halted a few mo-ments in order to sllow the rear of the Grand Army procession to pass up the avenue, on its way to Arlington.

The President spent the afternoon quietly at the White House, seeing no one but Secretary Lamont, who called soon after the President reached the mansion, and remained there about two hours. The doors of the White House were closed to the public. Secretaries Gresham and Herbert went to Arlington to witness the decora-tion ceremonies there. Secretary Carlisle yesterday went to Baltimore, and thence to the Eastern shore as a guest of Senator Gibson, of Maryland. Secretary Hoke Smith remained in town. Secretary Morton was in Nebraska, and Attorney-general Olney was in Boston, while Postmaster-general Bissell spent the day in Buffalo.

AT LAFAYETTE'S TOMB.

Americans in France Decorate the Tomb of Uncle Sam's Friend. Paris, May 30 .- About five hundred persons, largely Americans, were present today at the decoration of the tomb of the Marquis De Lafayette, in honor of his services in the cause of American independence. The remains of the Marquis De Lafayette are interred in the cemetains the tombs of some of the oldest families of France, and also the graves of the cemetery in a landau sent by Colonel Adams and General Read, representing Lafavette Post of the G. A. R. of New York. These, with the American embassy and staff and others who had come to take part in the ceremony, first signed their names in a book intended as a memento for Lafayette Post, and then formed in procession and marched with uncovered heads to the tomb of Lafayette. As Colonel Adams placed wreaths and baskets of dark-blue pansies on the tomb he said:

We are gathered here in tribute to the memory of a man who offered his life in the service of American independence. At this hour, on the other side of the Atlantic, millions of sympa-thetic citizens are placing laurels on the tombs of those who gave their lives for their country. These who gave their lives for their country. These wreaths represent the gratitude of a grand and free republic to Lafayette, whose quick eye caught the first possibilities of American independence. America, remembering the aid given to the American people by Lafayette when they were without friends or funds, tenders, through Lafayette Post, the expression of her gratitude.

Here Colonel Adams paused while the visitors beaped wreaths upon the tomb until it was covered by the flowery offerings. Several American flags floated over the scene, but there were no French ensigns. The absence of French emblems height-ened the special character of the American tribute. The Hon, James B. Eustis, American embassador, who was present, made an emotional speech, in which he referred to the sacrifices of Lafayette in behalf of a people to whom he was an entire stranger. Francois de Courcelle, great grandson of the Marquis De Lafayette, made reply in behalf of the family. He referred to the fidelity with which America honored the memory of his great ancestor, and he added that the best expression of thanks in be-half of the family was found in Lafayette's own words when bidding farewell to President Adams, in September, 1827.
Among the visitors present on the occasion, besides those already named, were: General and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. and Miss Harlan, wife and daughter of Justice Har-lan; Mrs. John T. Morgan and Senator Morgan, Mrs. E. J. Phelps and William

EX-SENATOR SPOONER ANGRY.

A Democratic Soldier Causes the Statesman

to Attack New York. St. PAUL, May 30.-During the memorial services, this afternoon, at Eau Claire, Wis., a sensational colloquy occurred between a veteran and ex-United States Senator Speener, of Wisconsin. The Senator had made some reference to the Democratic party, and an old soldier arose and took the sage of Hudson to task for talking polities on such a day, and hotly demanded to know why Farnham Post, of Brooklyn, had been mustered out. Senator Spooner

[Continued on Second Page.]

And Tells the Commissioners that Progressive Sanctification Is the True Belief-Colonel

McCook Closes for the Appellants.

He Dissects the Argument of Rev. Dr.

Lampe, One of His Prosecutors,

And Points Out Statements That He Alleges

to Be Untrue, and One in Particular.

Which He Claims to Be Rank Heresy.

Dr. Briggs Also Frankly Explains His

Doctrine to the General Assembly.

DR. BRIGGS CONCLUDES.

Ris Argument Yesterday Full of Strong Points Against the Prosecution. WASHINGTON, May 80 .- This was the second day devoted to the actual trial of Professor Briggs before the General Assembly on the charge of heresy. So far from diminishing, the interest in the case would seem to be on the increase. Notwithstanding the many counter attractions in connection with Decoration day, there was yet a large crowd early on hand at the New York-avenue Presbyterian Church, and when the day's session began the galleries

were crowded as usual. When Dr. Briggs, in closing his defense, solemnly challenged the court to judge him justly the scene was most impressive, and even the most unrelenting anti-Briggs men-in the assembly admitted that the alleged heretic had made a wonderfully strong presentation of his case. For a considerable portion of his time be followed the same lines of argument that he used before the New York Presby tery, with such omissions and additions as were necessary to make it timely and pertinent. His argument, as he presented it, was not one that gave any chance for oratorical effort. It was a carefully prepared technical paper, which entered deeply into the intricacies of the case. Much of the address was taken bod-ily from the "defense," and this Dr. Briggs had his friend, Dr. Brown, of Union, read for him. Dr. Brown is a man of fine presence and magnificent voice. While he read the man whose orthodoxy While he read the man whose orthodoxy is the great question now before the Presbyterian Church sat back in a chair upon the platform and took a little needed rest. The day was almost devoid of anything like sensational features. The nearest approach to this sort of thing was when Dr. Briggs quoted a sentence from Dr. Lampe's address of yesterday, and characterized it as a rank heresy, if there was

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE. After the minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved this morning. Dr. Young, chairman of the committee on bills and overtures, reported that the committee requested that the answer to the overtures regarding the deliverance of the assembly of 1802 upon the inspiration of the Bible, made last Sunday, be returned to the committee. This was ordered and then Dr. Young presented a substitute. This, he said, was the unanimous expression of the seventeen members of the committee present, the largest number at any meeting yet held. It reads: In answer to the overtures from the presby-teries of Newark and St. Louis and the memorial of a large number-more than three hun-dred-of the elders, deacons and members of the Presbyterian Courch, with reference to the deliverance of the Portland assembly on the in-spiration of Holy Scripture, we would recom-mend the following: This General Assembly re-affirms the overture of the deliverance of the assembly of 1892 touching the inspiration of Holy Scripture, to wit: That the original Scriptures of the Old and New Testament being immediately in-spired of God, were without error, and, in so do-ing, declare that the said deliverance enunciates

no new doctrine and imposes no new test of or-thodoxy, but interprets and gives expression to that which has always been the belief of the church as taught in the Westminster Confession of Faith. This report was given the place on the docket occupied by the one for which it was substituted, the second special order, after the Briggs case shall have been dis-

posed of.

Rev. W. C. Wagner, of Mount Morris, Ill., called the attention of the assembly to the fact that this was Decoration day, and gave notice that he would ask the moderator, at some convenient point in the proceedings, to entertain a motion that fifteen minutes be given to an appropriate recognition of the day by singing of national hymns, a prayer or remarks. The moderatorsaid he would bear in mind the suggestion and then convened the committee as tion, and then convened the committee as a court in the words of the form of government, announcing that "the body is 1,300 victims of the reign of terror. Mem-bers of the Lafayette family arrived at on the members to recollect and regard their high character as judges of a court of justice and the solemn duty in which they are about to act."

Dr. Briggs's Argument. Dr. Briggs then resumed his argument in defense of the charges made against him.

He said, in part: It is the knowledge of God and His will which is necessary to salvation; not the knowledge of geography or chronology, nor exactness in names and persons. The knowledge of God necessary to salvation does not imply that the words containing this knowledge are inspired. The prosecution seem to think that the whole of Scripture is the word of God and that everything in it is divine and infallible. But the Confession does not say this and evidently does not mean this. We must study the varying phases of the three standards so as to get a doctrine that will be consistent with the phases of them all. It is evident that this must be so constructed as to enable us to say that the Bible contains the word of God as well as to say that the Bible is the of God as well as to say that the Bible is the word. We must endeavor as students of the Westminster Confession to study the original phrases of our Confession as set forth by Wallace, and also to bring out the historical meaning of the word of God.

My doctrine can be stated thus: "There is no authority in the Scriptures or in the creeds of Christianity for the doctrine of immediate sancknown to Christian orthodoxy is progressive sanctification." Granted that I am wrong in my interpretation of the doctrine of sanctification at death, does the Presbyterian Church recognize this principle as an essential to the church! If so no man can become a Presby-terian minister who does not hold to the doctrine of immediate sanctification at death. If this idea obtains it will be destructive to the peace and prosperity of the church. I do not think the superior courts will sustain this idea. If they do the Christian people will regard them as breaking the bonds of catholicity.

Continuing with his argument as to what sanctification really is, Dr. Briggs said: It is not merely a cleansing from the sin, but the adoption of habits of purity. There is not a single passage in the Bible which treats of the immediate sanctification of the soul at death, or that the conception once and for all the advance-ment of mankind is accomplished in a moment of time by a magical transformation in the dying hour. The Christian church has always taught the existence of a middle state between death and full redemption. There have been those who taught the sleep of plous souls. Dr. Birch seems to entertain this belief, for in his argument be said: "All dead Christians are asleep." The assembly laughed aloud at this and

again when Dr. Briggs said that all "orthodox" persons had rejected this idea. Continning, Dr. Briggs said: I have shown you that all the questions that have been argued by me have been argued by my adversaries as well in the court of the pres bytery. Now I ask you, even if I have made many mistakes, is it fair? Is it righteous? Is it honorable to them to force the court of the General Assembly, in despite of what I have said before you, to put the case in the form that the appellee had admitted the facts, that the pres-

bytery had admitted the charges to be relevant, and that, therefore, there is no alternative left

Mr. Moderator and brethren, you will have to take great care unless, in condemning the acwas white with rage, and flashed back cused, you accuse the views of those theologiand